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THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN
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THIS BOOK DOES NOT
CIRCULATE

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

JOEL MUNSELL.

By GEORGE R. HOWELL.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

A GENEALOGY OF THE MUNSELL FAMILY,

By FRANK MUNSELL.

BOSTON:

Printed for the New England Historic, Genealogical Society.

1880.

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1880

Yours truly J. Munsell

Reprinted from the NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER for July, 1880.

Press of DAVID CLAPP & SON, 564 Washington St., Boston.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOEL MUNSELL.

"To BEGIN with time out of mind, the autobiographer's first period, 'I was born' on Monday, April 13, 1808. . . . To prevent all future dispute, and that the place of my birth may not be made the subject of contention, I deem it necessary to mention that this little village [Northfield, Mass.] is entitled to all the honor of that event. The fate of Homer should forewarn all geniuses to leave the place of their nativity on record."

Thus playfully wrote the famous printer of Albany in a diary begun at the age of twenty, when he had charge of a bookstore in that city. Like so many thousands of worthy citizens in the villages of New England, his father was in humble circumstances, and as the boys grew to manhood they were compelled to colonize and begin the battle of life for themselves. The residence of his grandfather was near Hartford, Conn., whence his father removed soon after his marriage with Cynthia Paine, in 1807, to Northfield, Mass. Here the subject of our sketch spent his boyhood days, and as the parental discipline was somewhat lax, with one boon companion he roamed the fields as he listed. What New England town with its woods and brooks and hills does not furnish an endless museum of wonder and delight to a curious and enterprising lad? If his studies suffered in the mean time, he was strengthening the body for the toilsome life that lay before him.

In his twelfth year his bosom friend was removed to other and sterner occupation, and in the solitude thus forced upon him he began to reflect. The necessity of learning dawned on his mind, and for nearly three years no more faithful and assiduous student was found in the school of Northfield than young Munsell. At the

age of fourteen he entered his father's shop to learn the wheelwright's trade. For three years he was engaged in this employment, when a former suggestion of his father, that he should be a printer, grew on his mind, and the superior facilities afforded by this occupation to increase his stores of knowledge, induced him to abandon the work-bench for the printing case. His first engagement in the gentle craft was in the office of the Franklin Post and Christian Freeman, at Greenfield, at the age of seventeen, where he was regularly apprenticed, May 24, 1825. Two months after this engagement, occurred an incident that showed he had found his right vocation. One of the neighboring papers boasted as a great feat the setting up in one day of 7520 ems by an apprentice in its office, who had been but two months and ten days in the business. At the urgent request of one of his fellow workmen, Munsell, at the same period of his apprenticeship, undertook to compete with his brother craftsman, and surpassed him by about 600 ems. The next year he was foreman in the office, and had the sole responsibility in getting out the paper, as the editor knew nothing of the practical part of the business beyond furnishing copy. On account of some difficulty in the office, Munsell left the Post, Dec. 7, 1826, and engaged on the Gazette, printed in the same village. John Denio, its editor and proprietor, sold his interest in this paper in April, 1827, and established a bookstore in Albany, engaging Munsell as clerk and manager of the business. In this city he arrived May 2, 1827.

Albany at that time was in a transition state, when the customs of the old Dutch inhabitants were yielding to New England influences, and New England incomers were gaining a foothold in business and in political and social distinction. Few emigrants from the Emerald Isle could have been here at that time, since it was a common occurrence for the boys on the 17th of March to drag an effigy of St. Patrick through the muddy streets. The negroes at this period were in the habit of celebrating the anniversary of their freedom on the 5th of July.

In November, 1827, he left the bookstore to work on the National Observer, then published by another veteran printer, Solomon Southwick. This engagement was but a temporary one, for after a month we find him in the office of the Masonic Record, where he worked two days in the week at $2.00 a day. To occupy the time not devoted to the Record, he determined on issuing a newspaper himself. In one day, along the principal business street, North and South Market, now Broadway, he procured one hundred and fifty subscribers; purchased a small font of types, and prepared for business. This paper was called the Albany Minerva, and was published semi-monthly, on a half sheet folded as a royal octavo. The composition was done in a back room of Mr. Denio's bookstore, the use of which was paid by his attendance on customers while the clerk was absent at dinner. The paper was worked off at night on a Ramage press,

with balls, in the Record office, and the next morning the editor delivered it at the doors of his subscribers. On the morning of the 12th of February he announced the death of Gov. De Witt Clinton at the same hour with the daily papers. His object in this enterprise was not so much remuneration, as employment of an active brain and industrious hands. The labor involved in writing, type-setting and press-work, all of which he did himself, was so great that only eight numbers were issued, the first of which appeared Jan. 1, 1828, when he had not reached his twentieth year.

In the spring of 1828, and for a year later, he was using odd moments and hours not occupied by work, in learning the Latin language, and reading whatever scientific treatise he could lay hands on. Simultaneously he was also collecting and had bound, through these and subsequent years, one hundred volumes of newspapers, from all parts of the United States. These were generally single specimens, the first issues, where they could be obtained, or else copies that contained something of more than ordinary interest, and, taken as a whole, illustrated the condition of the press at that time. These volumes are now in the New York State Library. The only recreation he took in these years was not unfrequent visits to the theatre, where all the stars from New York were to be heard occasionally, though the opera had not then made its appearance. Holidays were as often spent in work as in play, for printing had to be done when the world called for it. June 15, 1828, he writes in his journal that he sat down to the dinner table for the first time in two months, so close had been his attention to business in the bookstore and on newspaper work. This mention of employment in the store refers to a second engagement with Mr. Denio, which lasted but a few months. During the period from November, 1827, to June, 1829, he had employment as he could find it on different newspapers in Albany, or at job work, and, when unemployed, was busy in self-improvement and various minor matters. From June, 1829, to January, 1830, excepting some brief visits to his friends in Northfield and Greenfield, he was knocking at the doors of printing-houses in Hartford and New Haven for work, finding no steady employment, but in each place saving something from his earnings to lay the foundation in due time of a business for himself. In New Haven his evenings and spare hours were devoted to attending lectures and reading geology and other scientific works. On the 4th of January, 1830, he returns to the city of his adoption, determined to win a place of respect and honor among its men of business. For a few more years, however, his employment was somewhat irregular, according as he could find it in the newspaper offices.

The record of the following incident in Mr. Munsell's journal reminds us that many of the highest achievements in the arts of civilization have been made within the memory of men now living. Although for nearly a year trains had been run on the Albany and

Schenectady railroad to within two miles of the former city, it would appear that press of business or want of curiosity had prevented our young typo from paying a visit to the wonder. He says: "Sunday, June 3, 1832. I have also viewed for the first time, and with mingled awe and pleasure, the operations of the machinery upon the railroad, the handicraft of avaricious man; whom money and the love of fame prompt to deeds of wonderment to the less gifted. Hundreds of gaping mortals stood viewing the novel spectacle of a group of cars whirled through their ranks with unequalled rapidity, by no visible means of propulsion, and appeared to be wrapt in the most profound astonishment. And well they might be. . . . . Massachusetts had the honor of introducing the first one (locomotive) into America in 1826, though upon an inferior plan." Steamboats had then been running on the Hudson for twenty-five years, and had reduced the time of the Clermont of Fulton, thirty-two hours, to nineteen in 1828, as Mr. Munsell records in a trip which he made in that year from New York to Albany.

The summer of 1832 was memorable for a visitation of the cholera, and a vivid picture of the consternation of the inhabitants is given in the following extract from the journal: "Monday, July 9. Arose at five and went to the office (of the Argus). Few people seen stirring—all frightened by the cholera, if not out of the city, at least into their houses. The streets look like Sunday, and persons passing one another seem to avert their heads and suspend respiration as though they feared inhaling contagion. . . . . Tuesday, July 10. Arose at half past five, very much debilitated. Determined not to let my fears magnify a little bodily pain into cholera. At work till breakfast time. Attempted work after breakfast, and had to give it up. Citizens commenced burning tar to purify the atmosphere, as though a few barrels of pitch would clear a boundless element of noxious particles floating in it. The city was several hours wrapt in a dense, black smoke, and must have looked very much like old Sodom. But few country people venture into the city, and if any were in to-day and witnessed the conflagration of tar and rosin, it is reasonable to suppose that their sojourn was considerably abbreviated thereby. They are so wary that the few whose avarice is tempted by the high price of produce to risk themselves amid the scene of death and terror, manifest great complacency in their dealings and conclude their bargains with commendable brevity, and push home again with all convenient expedition. 22 cases, 8 deaths."

In 1834 he was associated with Henry D. Stone in publishing the Microscope. This was a weekly journal, and had a large circulation for several years. By the savings of his industry of the past years, he was enabled to purchase in October, 1836, a job printing office at No. 58 State Street, where he gained a solid foothold, and laid the foundation of a long and prosperous career. For over

forty years books, pamphlets and papers have been issuing from his press, that are eagerly sought for in all large reference libraries in both hemispheres. His first publication, other than that of newspapers and general job printing, was "The Outlines of the History of Printing." He laid no especial claim to authorship of this, regarding it as a compilation, and circulating it, as he said, as a specimen of printing. During the same year, 1839, he issued a work compiled by himself from the Spanish, on the conquest of Mexico, and published under the *nom de plume* of Arthur Prynne. Of the newspapers and periodicals printed by him at different times, were, in 1840, a daily campaign paper in the interest of a section of the whig party, led by D. D. Barnard; in 1842, a Lady's magazine, edited by E. G. Squier; the same year saw the beginning and end of "The Northern Star and Freeman's Advocate;" in 1844, the Spectator, a weekly religious paper, edited by Dr. William B. Sprague, which, for the few years it lived, exercised a large influence in this portion of the state; the next year he began to publish an Odd Fellow's journal, entitled the Guard, of which C. C. Burr and John Tanner were the editors; and afterwards successively the State Register, the Typographical Miscellany, the New York Teacher, Albany Morning Express (1854), and the Albany Daily Statesman.

The titles of the many books that have issued from his press could not be given in a sketch of this character. There are many that bear his own name on the imprint, but with the exception of his work on paper and paper making, which passed through five editions, he was hardly an author in the true sense of the word. Though his pen was employed on historical subjects, he was too busy a man to digest his facts and construct a philosophical history like those of Prescott and Motley. He was antiquarian rather than historian. Work that on account of sheer laboriousness was forbidding to others, to him was, if not a delight, at least a challenge to his patient and industrious spirit, that he accepted with unfaltering courage. How many volumes of old newspapers he turned over, how many church and city records in crabbed Dutch characters he with great pains deciphered, how many toilsome tramps in the neighboring graveyards he made to procure genealogical data, may be seen in the ten duodecimo volumes of his "Annals of Albany," and in the four royal octavo volumes of the "Collections for the History of Albany." The history of this city has never been written; but whoever shall undertake this task will find in these two series ample material for his work. The Annals were begun in 1850, and finished in 1859. The first volume of the Collections appeared in 1865, and the last in 1871. It may be said that almost everything of importance to the history of Albany recorded in the newspapers from 1784 to 1870, will be found in these volumes. In addition to these miscellaneous facts, the county and city records for many

years, some of them translations from the Dutch, were here made accessible to the world. What Savage in his genealogical dictionary did for New England, Prof. Pearson, of Union College, assisted to some extent by Mr. Munsell, did for Albany, in tracing the pedigrees of its early settlers through three or four generations to the year 1800, which were published in the third volume of the Collections. Had Samuel Johnson lived to see the Annals and Collections, the same definition would have served him for lexicographer and antiquarian alike.

The Albany Mirror of Nov. 15, 1879, is partly responsible for the following interesting incident. When Mr. Munsell was publishing the Spectator before mentioned, Dr. Sprague came to the office with "copy" for the paper, consisting of two biographical sketches. Mr. Munsell suggested that they would make a valuable and interesting pamphlet. The doctor said he would think of it. Meeting Mr. Munsell in the street soon after, he said to him, "I have considered that matter, and instead of a pamphlet, I think I will add to it and make a duodecimo." A few weeks later, after further consideration and consultation with his friends in Princeton, Drs. Miller and Alexander, and clergymen of other denominations, the enterprise grew upon him, until the whole field of the American pulpit was projected before his vision, and the result was the Annals of the American Pulpit in nine octavo volumes, which proved to be the crowning literary work of Dr. Sprague's life.

The curious work entitled "The Every-Day Book of History and Chronology," compiled by Mr. Munsell and issued in two 12mo. volumes in 1843, and as an octavo in 1858, with Appleton's imprint, is another monument to his industry, and worthy of a place beside the similar works of Hone and Chambers. Webster's old almanac, that had adorned the firesides of this section of the state for a generation, was transferred to his ownership in the same year (1843), and from that date to the present, large editions (20,000 to 35,000) have annually been published by him, and found a ready market. His son Frank has prepared the astronomical calculations for a number of years, and regarding the weather predictions, Mr. Munsell has told the writer that the farmers ought to be satisfied, for he provided for them always the very best weather for harvesting that the market afforded.

As a man he was quiet and unobtrusive, quaint and often jocose in conversation, and loved and respected by all who knew him. His business integrity was unquestioned, but his publications did not bring him the fortune their labor deserved. It is well known that the printing of genealogies and local histories, and small editions of rare works, never brings adequate remuneration. Books such as these, refused by every other publisher, were accepted by him out of his zeal for preserving and perpetuating the history of his country, and also perhaps because he knew they would be sought

for through all time by myriads of people in the great reference libraries of the world. The printer who dared to publish them would immortalize his name with the author's. Of such are ten small quarto volumes entitled Munsell's Historical Series, of which but small editions were printed. The four volumes of the Collections before mentioned were also published at a great pecuniary loss, about one hundred subscribers only having been secured. He hoped for substantial assistance from the citizens of Albany, but he was disappointed. In this he fared no better than in his publication of the History of Brooklyn, N. Y., by Henry R. Stiles, in three octavo volumes. For some reason the work, though of the highest value to those interested in the history of that city, never met with sales sufficient to pay expenses. The truth is, probably, that the Albany and Brooklyn of to-day look more to New England than to Holland for the history of their ancestry.

The aid which Mr. Munsell rendered to the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, in publishing the REGISTER at a critical period of its existence, should not be omitted in this place. In the autumn of 1861, the contract with Mr. Drake for the publication of the work expired, and as the subscription list had fallen to about five hundred copies, he was unwilling to continue the publication. It being early in the war, and a time of unusual business depression, no other publisher in Boston was found to assume the responsibility. Mr. Munsell, on learning this from a member of the publishing committee, wrote to him, offering to publish the periodical on the same terms that Mr. Drake had done, if the society would edit the work without expense to him, at the same time stating that he should not do this with the expectation of making money, but as a contribution to a cause in which he felt a deep interest. The offer was gladly accepted, though the treasurer of the society, the late Mr. William B. Towne, submitted and advocated a plan, which a few years later was successfully carried out, of publishing the work in Boston by the society, with a club of members to guarantee it against loss. His plan was not adopted, as it was thought a regular publisher would have advantages over those not in the trade. Mr. Drake had printed one thousand copies at an annual cost of about one thousand dollars. Mr. Munsell reduced the number printed to five hundred and fifty, thereby considerably lessening the expense. Through his exertions, aided by members of the society, the subscription list was materially increased, and during the second and third years six hundred and fifty copies were printed. Mr. Munsell published the work three years; but there being inconveniences attending the publication at Albany, it was decided to publish the work at Boston on the plan suggested by Mr. Towne. At the conclusion of the contract, the society, through the Board of Directors, testified to its great indebtedness to Mr. Munsell.

He was one of the original founders of the Albany Institute, and

during some critical periods of its existence carried it through its financial embarrassments from his own purse. He published every volume of its transactions, with the exception of the first, and its three volumes of proceedings. He succeeded Dr. T. Romeyn Beck as its treasurer, and for forty years was annually reëlected to the office, the last election occurring but a few days before his death.

For forty-three years he has been a faithful attendant of the Lutheran Church, whose manual he published, and the greater portion of which, giving a history of the church, he prepared himself. He also served this church as one of its trustees for over twenty years, most of the time as president of the board.

Historical, scientific and antiquarian societies of which Mr. Munsell was a member:

Resident member of the Albany Institute, 1841.
Corresponding member of the New York Hist. Soc., June 16, 1848.
Hon. member of the Wisconsin Hist. Soc., March 2, 1854.
Hon. member of the American Antiquarian Soc., May 16, 1854.
Hon. member of the Hist. Soc. of Pennsylvania, May 22, 1854.
Cor. member of the New Eng. Hist. Genealog. Soc., June, 1857, and Life member Dec. 1864.
Cor. member of the Iowa Hist. Soc., Feb. 3, 1859.
Cor. member of the Maine Hist. Soc., Sept. 1862.
Cor. member of the Vermont Hist. Soc., Feb. 23, 1863.
Cor. member of the Buffalo Hist. Soc., April 12, 1864.
Hon. member of the New Jersey Hist. Soc., Jan. 19, 1865.
Cor. member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Soc. of Philadelphia, May 5, 1866.
Cor. member of the New York Gen. and Biog. Soc., May 6, 1869.
Hon. member of the Licking County Pioneer and Hist. Soc., Dec. 1869.
Cor. member of the Western Reserve Hist. Soc., May 14, 1870.
Member of the Connecticut Hist. Soc., Oct. 1876.
Cor. member of the Oneida Hist. Soc., June, 1878.

The following genealogy is furnished by Frank Munsell, the youngest son of Mr. Munsell.

GENEALOGY OF THE WINDSOR FAMILY OF MUNSELL.

THE first immigrants of this name located in the Eastern part of Connecticut, but the time of their coming from England is not well settled. They soon separated, and no communication having been kept up between them, their personal history is only to be gathered from town records and tombstones. Early in the last century, Jacob Monsell, one of their descendants, came to East Windsor, and is the progenitor of the families which have ever since been known in the towns and parishes embraced in ancient Windsor; and his posterity is now widely scattered over the United States. The orthography of the name is various upon the records and monuments, but is now written Munsell by all the families in America.

Notwithstanding the diversity of orthography in England, the family history, as well as the escutcheons of the different branches, show that they are all of one lineage, originating in Sir Philip de Maunsell, who came from Normandy, one of the companions of William the Conqueror, and on whom was bestowed the manor of Oxwiche in Glamorganshire. His grandson, Sir John Maunsell, was constituted lord chief justice of England in the time of Henry III.; his eldest son, Sir Thomas, knight bauneret, fell in the Barons' wars, at Northampton, in the 48th Henry III., and was succeeded by his son Henry, who was the ancestor of the extinct Lords Mansell and baronets of Margram. This family omitted the *u* in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in 1711 dropped the second *l*. A branch of the family emigrated from the neighborhood of Frome, in England, and settled in Ireland early in the reign of Charles I., and is now known as Monsell of Tervor. The name is written Maunsell, Mansell, Monsell, Munsell, Mansel, Moncil, Munsel, Muncil. Descendants of other branches than this of Windsor are frequently met with. We give the device of one of the English families, by way of illustration, which will probably be a novelty to the descendants here; and the technical description below exhibits all the difference that exists in the arms of the branches, so far as we have been able to discover.

Arms.—Arg., a chevron between three maunches, *sable*.

Crests.—1st, On a chapeau, *gu.*, turned up *erm.*, a falcon rising, *ppr.* 2d, A cap of maintenance, enflamed at the top, *ppr.*

Mottoes.—Quod vult valde vult; and, Honorantus me honorabo.

1. THOMAS MUNSELL resided in 1683 on the Great Neck in New London. His name is first found on the record in 1681. He had wife Lydia, and children :

2. i. JACOB.[2]
ii. ELISHA.[2]
iii. MERCY.[2]
iv. DELIVERANCE.[2]

2. JACOB[2] MUNSELL (*Thomas*[1]), of Windsor, 1723; m. first, —— Calkins; m. second, Phebe Loomis, Feb. 15, 1719, and had children :

3. i. CALKINS,[3] b. June 12, 1718.
ii. THOMAS,[3] b. April 9, 1720; d. April 17, 1720.
iii. MERCY,[3] b. Feb. 9, 1721; d. young.
4. iv. ELISHA,[3] b. Sept. 15, 1723.
5. v. JONATHAN,[3] b. Oct. 7, 1725.
vi. MERCY,[3] b. Feb. 20, 1728.
6. vii. GURDON,[3] b. April 26, 1730.
7. viii. JACOB,[3] b. April 21, 1732.
ix. JOSEPH,[3] b. Sept. 28, 1734.
8. x. JOHN,[3] b. Sept. 5, 1736.
xi. DESIRE,[3] b. Sept. 5, 1741; m. Isaac Rockwell, July 23, 1764.

3. CALKINS[3] MUNSELL (*Jacob*,[2] *Thomas*[1]), m. Mary Booth, May 19, 1743. He d. May 21, 1858, æ. 40. Had children :

i. MARY,[4] b. Feb. 5, 1744.
9. ii. ZACHEUS,[4] b. Aug. 17, 1745.
iii. PHEBE,[4] b. Feb. 2, 1748.
10. iv. ALPHEUS,[4] b. Oct. 12, 1749.
v. SYBIL,[4] b. May 27, 1751.
vi. CHARITY,[4] b. May 21, 1753.
vii. CAROLINE,[4] b. Sept. 14, 1754.
viii. SUBMIT,[4] b. April 16, 1757; d. April 30, 1779.

4. ELISHA[3] MUNSELL (*Jacob*,[2] *Thomas*[1]), m. Kezia Taylor, Dec. 27, 1750. Had children :

i. HEZEKIAH,[4] b. Dec. 7, 1751; d. young.
11. ii. HEZEKIAH,[4] b. Jan. 17, 1753.
iii. JOEL,[4] b. July 8, 1755; d. Nov. 23, 1777.
iv. MIRIAM,[4] b. Jan. 15, 1757; d. young.
v. NAOMI,[4] b. April 3, 1758; m. Jonathan Button.
vi. BATHSHEBA,[4] b. Dec. 6, 1760; d. July 10, 1791.
vii. KEZIA,[4] b. Oct. 17, 1763; d. April 9, 1789.
viii. MIRIAM,[4] b. Jan. 17, 1767; m. James Wolcott.

5. JONATHAN[3] MUNSELL (*Jacob*,[2] *Thomas*[1]), m. Hannah Pascoe (?). He d. Aug. 13, 1787. Children :

i. HANNAH,[4] b. April 15, 1747; m. Ichabod Hatch.
ii. LYDIA,[4] b. Feb. 9, 1749; m. Daniel Bissell.
iii. JONATHAN,[4] b. May 25, 1751; served in the Revolution; d. Aug. 30, 1780.
iv. SABRA,[4] b. 1753; m. Timothy Smith. She d. Jan. 15, 1815.

6. GURDON[3] MUNSELL (*Jacob*,[2] *Thomas*[1]), m. Lucy Stiles, Nov. 11, 1751. Children :

i. GURDON,[4] b. Oct. 31, 1752; d. Oct. 1754.
ii. SOLOMON,[4] b. April 3, 1754.
iii. LUCY,[4] b. Nov. 31, 1755.
iv. MERCY,[4] b. Sept. 30, 1757.
v. GURDON,[4] b. Oct. 27, 1760.

7. JACOB MUNSELL[3] (*Jacob,*[2] *Thomas*[1]), m. first, Sarah Bancroft, Jan. 2, 1751. She died Nov. 28, 1783. He m. second, Sybil Ellsworth. Children:

i. SILAS,[4] b. 1751; d. young.
ii. SARAH,[4] b. April 23, 1754.
iii. ELICE,[4] b. March 12, 1756.
iv. SILAS,[4] b. March 27, 1758.
v. ABIGAIL,[4] b. Oct. 15, 1760.
vi. EUNICE,[4] b. April 30, 1763; m. Timothy Smith.
vii. THOMAS,[4] b. May 19, 1765.
viii. RACHEL,[4] b. Aug. 4, 1767.

8. JOHN[3] MUNSELL (*Jacob,*[2] *Thomas*[1]). Children:

i. MARTIN.[4]
ii. LUTHER.[4]
iii. ELIZABETH,[4] m. Solomon Pearl.
iv. TRIPHOSA,[4] m. Ebenezer Starkes.
v. TRYPHENA,[4] d. unm.
vi. CALVIN,[4] b. 1776.
vii. JOHN,[4] d. unm.

9. ZACHEUS[4] MUNSELL (*Calkins,*[3] *Jacob,*[2] *Thomas*[1]), m. Hannah Drake, May 4, 1768; joined the Shakers with his whole family. Children:

i. HANNAH,[5] b. May 14, 1769.
ii. ZACHEUS,[5] b. April 16, 1771.
iii. SUSANNA,[5] b. Aug. 14, 1773.
iv. LEVI,[5] b. Sept. 9, 1775.
v. AGNES,[5] b. Feb. 23, 1778.
vi. SUBMIT,[5] b. June 17, 1780.

10. ALPHEUS[4] MUNSELL (*Calkins,*[3] *Jacob,*[2] *Thomas*[1]), m. Eunice Hayden, 1783. He d. Dec. 1, 1807. Children:

i. DEBORAH,[5] bapt. July 19, 1795; m. Elihu Roberts.
ii. RODNEY,[5] bapt. July 19, 1795.

11. HEZEKIAH[4] MUNSELL (*Elisha,*[3] *Jacob,*[2] *Thomas*[1]), m. Irene Bissell, Jan. 24, 1777. He d. April 14, 1844. She d. March 17, 1847. Children:

12. i. HEZEKIAH,[5] b. Sept. 17, 1777.
ii. IRENE,[5] b. Feb. 21, 1779; m. Martin Greene.
iii. JOEL,[5] d. young.
13. iv. JOEL,[5] b. Jan. 14, 1783.
14. v. EZRA,[5] b. March 27, 1785.
15. vi. TIMOTHY,[5] b. July 1, 1787.
16. vii. LUKE,[5] b. June 4, 1790.
17. viii. ELISHA,[5] b. March 13, 1793.
ix. KEZIA,[5] b. Feb. 15, 1796.
x. LAURA,[5] b. April 29, 1798.

12. HEZEKIAH[5] MUNSELL (*Hezekiah,*[4] *Elisha,*[3] *Jacob,*[2] *Thomas*[1]), m. Mary Hull, 1814; he d. April 16, 1858. Children:

i. MARY HULL,[6] b. 1815.
ii. IRENE STILES,[6] b. 1817; m. William Daniell.
iii. ADDISON,[6] b. 1822; d. 1824.
iv. ADDISON TILLOTTSON,[6] b. 1824; m. first, Mary Heath, 1851. She d. 1854. He m. second, Jane Gibbs, 1856.

13. JOEL[5] MUNSELL (*Hezekiah,*[4] *Elisha,*[3] *Jacob,*[2] *Thomas*[1]), m. Cynthia Payne, May 5, 1807. He died April 3, 1865. She died July 12, 1864. Children:

18. i. JOEL,[6] b. April 14, 1808.
ii. CYNTHIA,[6] b. June 29, 1810.
iii. Son,[6] b. Aug. 30, 1812; d. young.
19. iv. CYRUS,[6] b. June 10, 1813.
20. v. LUKE,[6] b. Oct. 27, 1816.
21. vi. ELIJAH BISBEE,[6] b. Sept. 21, 1849.
vii. MARY EDWARDS,[6] b. Nov. 11, 1822; m. Henry Sutliff.

14. EZRA[5] MUNSELL (*Hezekiah,*[4] *Elisha,*[3] *Jacob,*[2] *Thomas*[1]), m. Chloe Aquires, 1811. She d. Nov. 11, 1857. Children:

i. HENRY,[6] b. Oct. 30, 1811.
ii. IRENE BISSELL,[6] b. Sept. 6, 1818; m. Stephen Farnham.
iii. MARY ANN,[6] b. April, 1825; m. Franklin Beckwith.

15. TIMOTHY[5] MUNSELL (*Hezekiah,*[4] *Elisha,*[3] *Jacob,*[2] *Thomas*[1]), m. Abigail Lad, 1812; he d. Aug. 12, 1859. Children:

i. TIMOTHY EDWARDS,[6] b. April 24, 1813.
ii. EVELINE,[6] b. Aug. 1815; m. Charles Starr, 1834.
iii. CHARLOTTE,[6] b. May 12, 1819; m. Daniel Brown, 1841.
iv. HEZEKIAH,[6] b. July, 1821.
v. ELIJAH,[6] b. Jan. 1830.
vi. ABIGAIL,[6] b. July, 1832; d. Sept. 19, 1834.

16. LUKE[5] MUNSELL (*Hezekiah,*[4] *Elisha,*[3] *Jacob,*[2] *Thomas*[1]), m. Eliza T. D. Z. U. Sneed, 1820; he d. June, 1854. Children:

i. ALEXANDER JOHN MITCHELL.[6]
ii. SARAH.[6]
iii. ELIZA.[6]
iv. LAURA.[6]
v. INDIANA.[6]
vi. MARIA LOUISA.[6]

17. ELISHA[5] MUNSELL (*Hezekiah,*[4] *Elisha,*[3] *Jacob,*[2] *Thomas*[1]), m. Polly Hurd, 1818. Children:

i. SARAH,[6] b. Dec. 8, 1819; m. W. D. Lee, Jr.
ii. MARY,[6] b. March 1, 1821; m. Levi Barker.
iii. DELIA A.,[6] b. June 13, 1823; m. Horace H. Dayton.
iv. JULIA E.,[6] b. April 23, 1825; m. Cushing B. Morse.
v. DECATUR S.,[6] b. Aug. 5, 1827.

18. JOEL[6] MUNSELL (*Joel,*[5] *Hezekiah,*[4] *Elisha,*[3] *Jacob,*[2] *Thomas*[1]), m. first, Jane C. Bigelow, June 17, 1834; she d. June 17, 1854; he d. Jan. 15, 1880. Children:

22. i. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,[7] b. May, 1835.
ii. ANNA,[7] b. Aug. 1839; d. June 10, 1840.
iii. JULIA ANNIE,[7] b. Feb. 13, 1850; m. William Turner, Jr., Aug. 28, 1871.
23. iv. CHARLES,[7] b. Dec. 29, 1852.

He m. second, Mary Ann Reid, Sept. 11, 1856. Children:

v. FRANK,[7] b. June 19, 1857.
vi. JESSIE,[7] b. Jan. 2, 1859.
vii. SATIE,[7] b. Feb. 18, 1861.
viii. MINNIE,[7] b. Dec. 9, 1862.
ix. LAURA,[7] b. March 15, 1866.
x. EMMA,[7] b. June 14, 1868.

19. CYRUS[6] MUNSELL (*Joel,*[5] *Hezekiah,*[4] *Elisha,*[3] *Jacob,*[2] *Thomas*[1]), m. Diantha Huntoon. Children:

i. RUSSELL,[7] b. June, 1840.
ii. ALPHA WILLARD,[7] b. March 17, 1858.
iii. HOMER,[7] b. June, 1859.

20. LUKE[6] MUNSELL (*Joel*,[5] *Hezekiah*,[4] *Elisha*,[3] *Jacob*,[2] *Thomas*[1]), m. Margaret Ann Johnston, 1851; he d. July, 1875. Children:

i. FREDERICK WILLARD,[7] b. June 6, 1853; died.
ii. ALBERT HENRY,[7] b. Jan. 6, 1858.

21. ELIJAH B.[6] MUNSELL (*Joel*,[5] *Hezekiah*,[4] *Elisha*,[3] *Jacob*,[2] *Thomas*[1]), m. Martha Covel. Children:

i. FRANKLIN E.[7]
ii. GERTRUDE.[7]

22. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS[7] MUNSELL (*Joel*,[6] *Joel*,[5] *Hezekiah*,[4] *Elisha*,[3] *Jacob*,[2] *Thomas*[1]), m. first, Maria Beers, Sept. 1856. Children:

i. JENNIE C.,[8] b. 1857.
ii. ALICE,[8] b. 1859.

He m. second, Lizzie Evans. Four children.

23. CHARLES[7] MUNSELL (*Joel*,[6] *Joel*,[5] *Hezekiah*,[4] *Elisha*,[3] *Jacob*,[2] *Thomas*[1]), m. Sarah C. Knower, Sept. 5, 1876. Child:

i. HATTIE EDITH,[8] b. June 24, 1878.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society held at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday afternoon, April 7, 1880, the following resolutions, drawn by a committee appointed for the purpose, consisting of Messrs. William B. Trask, Frederic Kidder and John Ward Dean, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this society, in the death of Joel Munsell, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., a life member, and for three years the publisher of the Register, the quarterly publication of the society, sustains a loss irreparable, of one who, in various ways, manifested a lively interest in its welfare and progress, and in special by his generous and timely donations of valuable publications to our library.

Resolved, That Mr. Munsell has deservedly won a high position among antiquaries and historical writers by his many and able works, in which long and laborious research are joined in a remarkable degree with a genuine love of truth.

Resolved, That as a sagacious and industrious man of business, just and honest in all his dealings, as a public-spirited citizen, and as a kind, charitable and sympathetic friend, his memory will long be cherished.

Resolved, That as a publisher, the cause of history owes him much for the many antiquarian and historical books from his press, the preparation of which he encouraged, even at the risk of pecuniary loss to himself, and which otherwise might never have seen the light; thus forwarding and supplementing in a great degree the work of our own and other historical societies and kindred institutions.

Resolved, That this society sympathizes with his family in their bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them.

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